Rozhkov, who was then visiting Ussolye, promised to contribute articles on internal affairs. I took over the responsibility of finding other contributors and publishing and distributing the issue.

I still had a license for a weekly, *Sibirsky Zhurnal* (*Siberian Journal*), signed by a middle-aged lady, a sympathizer of the S-D party. I called on her and told of our plans.

"There will probably be only one issue. All the copies will be taken away from the printing shop before the first copy reaches the police department. Your sentence will probably be one year."

She replied quietly, "Make it worth that sentence."

The first issue of the *Siberian Journal* appeared on December 23, 1914—sixteen pages in tabloid format. In addition to Tseretelli's keynote article on the policy of the Socialist parties during the war and four or five articles of mine, it contained a survey of the internal political situation in Russia by Rozhkov, a survey of war literature by Chuzhak, and half a dozen other features. None of the articles could be construed as inciting to criminal action, but from the first line to the last the magazine represented a severe criticism of the official war policy and a call for a negotiated peace. The issue became widely known in European Russia and in Socialist circles abroad. This was a political rather than a journalistic success—in all justice, Tseretelli's success.

The journal was closed, of course, and the responsible publisher was arrested. But meanwhile I received a new license. A former schoolteacher came to me, a faded woman stricken by polio. She wanted to serve as the next responsible publisher. I felt embarrassed and said, carefully choosing my words, "We cannot accept your sacrifice. Prison will be too hard on you."

She interrupted me. "You mean these braces? To me the difference between freedom and prison is less than to others. And the sacrifice is smaller, too."

She took a license for *Sibirskoe Obozrenie* (*Siberian Survey*). Its first issue appeared in January, 1915. Although as good journalistically as the *Siberian Journal*, it received less acclaim. Actually, it could not do much more than reaffirm the ideas outlined in our preceding publication. The new magazine was closed after the first issue, and the brave woman with braces disappeared behind bars.

I began to prepare a third publication. In order to make it distinctly different from the first two, I planned to build it around the problems of war economics, especially the wartime controls in Germany. However, it was difficult to obtain the necessary information, the police had warned the local printing shops to take no orders from the S-D exiles, and the plan did not materialize.

Early in 1915, a large magazine, *Sovremennik* (*The Contemporary*),